

# THE EVENING WORLD

Published by the Press Publishing Company,  
63 to 65 PARK ROW, New York.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EVENING WORLD

(including postage):

PER MONTH.....30c.

PER YEAR.....\$3.00

Vol. 34.....No. 11,720

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as

second-class matter.

## NEW BRANCH OFFICES:

WORLD TOWNSHIP OFFICE—1267 Broadway,

between 31st and 32d sts., New York.

WORLD HAMILTON OFFICE—125th st. and

Madison ave.

BROOKLYN—399 Washington st.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lodge Building, 112

South 4th st. WASHINGTON—702 14th st.

## THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION IN AUGUST, 1893, WAS

13,956 MORE

per day than it was in July, 1893.

## THE WORLD'S CIRCULATION IN AUGUST, 1893, WAS

94,820 MORE

per day than it was in August, 1892.

## Steady Growth Shown by Figures for Four Months:

Aug., 1893, 406,989 Per Day.

Aug., 1892, 388,676 Per Day.

Aug., 1891, 317,336 Per Day.

Aug., 1890, 312,169 Per Day.

## THE EVENING WORLD'S

Net paid bona fide actual daily

Average Circulation

is greater than the combined cir-

culation of the

Evening Sun,

Mail and Express,

Evening Post,

Commercial Advertiser,

Evening Telegram.

Navaho is coming home. All will

be forgiven.

Mr. Van Allen would truly figure as an

Envoy Extraordinary at Rome.

What have the advocates of mob law

to say to that battle at Roanoke?

Weeks still thinks he is safe in Costa

Rica. It will be very unfortunate if he

is not mistaken.

It is not likely that small-pox will be

allowed to carry the Fourth Ward

despite its early advance.

Obstruction met destruction in the

House yesterday. The same tactics

against filibustering should be applied

in the Senate.

It seems to make a perceptible differ-

ence to Mr. Reed, of Maine, as to

which side of the House it is that is

making Congress attend to business.

A Grand Jury inquest over the "cor-

oner" of the late Senator Tilden re-

vealing facts as to the fate of certain

laws which have become dead letters

there.

Whatever doubt may exist as to the

ideas or intentions of Mr. Charles

Mitchell, there seems to be no question

but that his eminent fellow-passenger,

the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, is still in the

ring.

"Killed in mob attack," at Roanoke,

Va. "Preparing to burn him," the

"him" being a negro murderer in de-

fense of a negro, at McDowell, Ala. These

three stories of one day. The new South

has a long way to advance yet in some

directions.

Judge Long, of Jefferson Parish, La.,

is reported as saying that any time

the people want him to go out and lynch

a negro he is perfectly willing to do so.

He is a leader of the mob movement

which, in the course of a hunt for mis-

sing Murderer Julian, has already led

to the violent death of three brothers of

the fugitive. It is not often that the

Bench furnishes so able a conductor to

Judge Lynch.

Gov. Tillman has been playing whiskey

at Charleston. Discovering at a

hotel where he took to be a glaring in-

fense against the new South Carolina

Liquor law, he ordered the bottle

brought to him when emptied. Then he

found that it was plain cider on which

his suspicions had rested. It is not easy

to perceive how the acute Populist Ex-

ecutive failed to spot Senator Irby. Per-

haps, however, his eagle eye was not in

working order the other day.

There is to be an advance in the price

of coal. Twenty-five cents a ton is to

be added to the retail rates on Oct. 1.

This is a cruel imposition on the poor.

The coal combine was supposed to have

been destroyed. But there is at least a

combination strong enough to put up

the price of this necessary of life at the

moment it is most needed. People who

have starved for coal during the winter

it is hard to see how the poor can be

protected against this action of the re-

tail dealers. But at least the city can

help by making the coal distribution of

the Department of Charities and Correc-

tion large enough to relieve all who are

in actual need of fuel, and the charitable

can do much good by contributions to a

fund. This is the time for activity in

all benevolent movements, public and pri-

vate. Human suffering can only be re-

lieved by human sympathy and liber-

ality.

A CONTRAST.

When Grover Cleveland, at the close

of his "years" administration in

1895, handed over the reins of gov-

ernment to Benjamin Harrison, there

was a large surplus in the

Treasury, the One-Hundred-Million gold

reserve was intact, and no one dreamed

of a necessity for the issue of bonds or

the suspension of gold payments.

With the National finances in this sat-

isfactory condition, with business active,

employment well supplied and the coun-

try prosperous, what a splendid oppor-

tunity was at the command of a political

party holding full possession of the

Executive, Legislative and Judicial

branches of the Government.

The economical expenditures that had

been established through four years of

clean administration, and the increasing

Treasury surplus, put it in the power

of the Government to at once reduce

taxation and relieve the people of the

burden of taxation. It was a long time

before the country was so fortunate as

to have such a favorable opportunity.

The easy circumstances of the gen-

eral people and the healthy condition

of trade, suggested a wise and liberal

policy of reciprocity with other nations

and progress and improvement at home.

The efficiency and integrity of the pub-

lic service made it a practical civil

service reform which would have in-

creased capacity and fidelity in all the

branches of the Government.

Now did the Republican party, with

the Presidency, the Senate and the

House of Representatives in their hands,

use these advantages, the fruits of four

years of honest Democratic administra-

tion?

When Benjamin Harrison, at the close

of his term in 1893, handed over the

Government to Grover Cleveland, the Treas-

ury was bankrupt, every dollar of the

One-Hundred-Million gold reserve had

been encroached upon, a deficiency existed, and

a confiscation of the reserve and an

issue of bonds seemed inevitable.

What a different condition the country

was then in to that prevailing in 1893.

Under the perit of National bankruptcy

capital had become aghast, business

was suspended, labor was thrown into

illness, the banks closed their vaults,

fear prompted hoarding, there was a

currency famine, and ruin seemed to

stare the nation in the face.

How different was the task before the

Republican party on the fourth of last

March from the prospect before the

Republican party in 1893. It was to

save the country from disaster, in-

stead of enjoying the opportunity to

lead it on to a prosperity greater than

ever reached before. With the Presi-

dency and the House of Representatives

in their hands, but with a majority

only in the Senate, it was called upon

to stop the downward career of busi-

ness and credit, and to avert National

financial ruin.

The Democratic Administration has

not detached from the work and thus far

has done well. The Republic is Hercu-

lean, and it is embarrassed in the most

important step by the unparliamentary

action of the Senate minority. But it has

far guided the National finances safely

through the troubled waters into which

it was plunged. Its honesty and disinter-

estedness, its courage have been tested,

no bonds have been issued, and the

Government has steadily per-

sisted its determination to maintain

the National honor and credit by gold

payments.

There are yet obstructions and diffi-

culties in the way of entirely restored

confidence and prosperity, although un-

der Mr. Cleveland's wise and firm ad-

ministration no one can doubt eventual

success. But when the condition of the

country at the close of Mr. Cleveland's

first administration is contrasted with

the condition of the country at the close

of the present administration, it appears

that the Government has steadily per-

sisted its determination to maintain

the National honor and credit by gold

payments.

There are yet obstructions and diffi-

culties in the way of entirely restored

confidence and prosperity, although un-

der Mr. Cleveland's wise and firm ad-

ministration no one can doubt eventual

success. But when the condition of the

country at the close of Mr. Cleveland's

first administration is contrasted with

the condition of the country at the close

of the present administration, it appears

that the Government has steadily per-

sisted its determination to maintain

the National honor and credit by gold

payments.

There are yet obstructions and diffi-

culties in the way of entirely restored

confidence and prosperity, although un-

der Mr. Cleveland's wise and firm ad-

ministration no one can doubt eventual

success. But when the condition of the

country at the close of Mr. Cleveland's

first administration is contrasted with

the condition of the country at the close

of the present administration, it appears

that the Government has steadily per-

sisted its determination to maintain

States "the fit place for ladies and gen-

tlemen to live in." He is an Englishman

at heart. There is not a democratic

hair in his head or whiskers. Born in

America, he is a foreigner by nat-

uralization. He is a native-born Amer-

ican, but he is not to go abroad as

a representative American.

A DISTINCTION, BUT NO DIFFERENCE.

Francis H. Weeks, the ascending

trustee, is in jail at Catalina. He has

made a statement for publication in

which he admits moral, but denies crim-

inal, responsibility, and asserts that the

proceedings against him are "person-

al."

By this course he hopes to work up

public sympathy at San Jose and en-

courage extradition.

Poor persecuted Weekes! He has spent

out his pocket over a million

dollars in the endeavor to get out of

confinement and left the comfort

and the orphan, brought up in widow-

hood and luxury, to the streets of poverty.

This, Weekes says, may be a moral

lesson, but is not a criminal act, and

Weekes is a sharp lawyer.

Well, it is better to be a criminal rather

than to be a criminal court to that

point than to rest satisfied with Weekes's

judgment.

Send Weekes back, gentlemen of our

sister Republic. If he has done nothing

criminal why should he fear to come?

He will not be punished for any moral

offense.

The National Convention of Letter-

Carriers will find almost a Nation's

sympathy with its idea, expressed in a

resolution, that the mailmen should be

better paid.

Senatorial lockjaw will be an agree-

able relief from the present form of Sen-

atorial deadlock.

It begins to appear that Admiral Mello

has the drop on Brazil.

FROM THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Knights of Labor have organized a

dozen assemblies in the city of New York.

President J. T. Brown has called a meeting

of the "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" for

this evening.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.

The "Longshoremen's Union No. 1" has

a large number of members.&lt;/